

Newport Mercury.

VOLUME CII.—NO. 21.

NEWPORT, R. I., OCTOBER 31, 1908.

WHOLE NUMBER 8,454.

The Mercury.

THE MERCURY PUBLISHING CO.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor.

107 THAMES STREET.

NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1888, and is the oldest newspaper in the city. It is published daily except on Sundays and public holidays. It is published at 107 Thames street, under the management of John P. Sanborn, Editor. The Mercury is published at 107 Thames street, under the management of John P. Sanborn, Editor. The Mercury is published at 107 Thames street, under the management of John P. Sanborn, Editor.

Societies Occupying Mercury Hall

HUNTER WILLIAMS LODGE, No. 765, Order Sons of St. George—Alfred B. Williams, President; Fred Williams, Secretary. Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays.

NEWPORT TENT, No. 18, Knights of Macabees—Nelson C. Dyer, Commander; Charles S. Grinnell, Record Keeper. Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays.

COURT WANTED, No. 609, FORESTERS OF AMERICA—James Graham, Chief Ranger; Joseph J. Jones, Recording Secretary. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.

THE NEWPORT HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY—John F. Allen, President; Daniel C. Coughlin, Secretary. Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays.

LADIES' AUXILIARY, Ancient Order of Hibernians (Division 2)—Miss B. M. Donahy, Secretary. Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays.

DAUGHTERS OF THE FUTURE, No. 2—President, Mrs. Catherine Gillies; Secretary, Mrs. Anna Hennessey. Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays.

MATHIAS LODGE, No. 69, N. E. O. P.—Mrs. William D. Fox, Warden; Mrs. Dudley E. Campbell, Secretary. Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays.

LADIES' AUXILIARY, Ancient Order of Hibernians (Division 1)—President, Miss Catherine Curley; Secretary, Jennie Bonidine. Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays.

RENEWAL LODGE, No. 11, K. of P.—John W. Schwarz, Chancellor; Commander, Robert M. Franklin, Keeper of Records and Seal. Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays.

DAVIS DIVISION, No. 8, U. R. K. of P.—Sir Knight Captain Sidney H. Harvey, G. Warden, Recorder. Meets 1st Fridays.

OLAN McJannet, No. 183—John Yates, Chief; Alexander Gillies, Secretary. Meets 2d and 4th Fridays.

Local Matters.

Board of Aldermen.

At the regular weekly meeting of the board of aldermen on Thursday evening, the business transacted was largely of a routine nature, the only flurry being caused by the bids for repair work to be done on the city wharf. There were two bidders, the Newport Ship Yard and Mr. J. K. Sullivan. Mr. Sullivan's bid was the lower but Captain Pearson of the shipyard wanted to know what work Mr. Sullivan proposed to do, stating that the cost of the materials alone ought to be nearly as large as his total bid. It was decided, in view of the fact that the lowest bidder is also the street commissioner, that the two bidders should be asked to come before the board and explain their bids. The bid of the Newport Ship Yard was \$1250 and of Mr. Sullivan \$1068.

The regular weekly pay rolls were approved and ordered paid and also a number of minor bills. The commissioners appointed to appraise the damages that would be necessary for the proposed extension of Bateman and Harrison avenues for a park system reported a total expense of \$19,324.50. The report was referred to the park commission and the bill of the commissioners for \$150 was laid on the table temporarily. Several licenses were granted, a petition for reduction of taxes was referred to the board of assessors, and a street light was ordered placed on Red Cross avenue.

Drowned at Jamestown.

A colored farm hand in the employ of Mr. George A. Brown of Jamestown was drowned while fishing near Bockertall on Sunday last. He had lost his line and reel overboard while fishing from the rocks and in attempting to recover it slipped from the rock and fell into the water. A companion attempted to rescue him but in vain and the man quickly sank, the body being recovered a few hours later.

The victim of the accident was Walter Lewis of Virginia, who had come north about a year ago to secure a position as a farm hand. He was about 21 years of age. The body was brought to Newport and the medical examiner gave permission for its interment.

Mrs. Edward R. Wharton has called for Europa. Mr. Wharton will join her in Paris in a few weeks, and they will remain abroad for a long time.

Mr. and Mrs. Elsie Dyer will close their Newport residence next week.

Republican Rally.

There was a largely attended Republican rally at Realty Hall on Wednesday evening, the audience completely filling the hall. In spite of the inclement weather the attendance was far more than had been expected, showing that the people of Newport have at last waked up to the fact that a Presidential campaign is on. There were three speakers, besides the presiding officer, Senator Wetmore, and all were greeted with the warmest applause.

Previous to the rally there was a short street parade by the Young Men's Republican Club, headed by the Newport Military Band. Had the weather been favorable there would have been a large number of the members to turn out, but even in the heavy rain that was falling there were about fifty men in line. The route of march was down Thames street to the post-offices and back.

The meeting was a trifle late in starting owing to the delay in the arrival of some of the speakers. One man who was on his way to Newport to participate in the rally was taken ill on the train at Bridgeport, Conn., and had to be taken to the hospital. Senator Wetmore presided at the meeting and when he arose he was greeted with prolonged applause. He made one of his characteristic short speeches, showing how some of the present active Bryan leaders have previously regarded Bryan's candidacy and pointing out that he has never been regarded as a safe man by the thinking members of the Democratic party.

Senator Wetmore presented as the first speaker Hon. Harry S. Cummings, a colored lawyer of Baltimore, who by special request of President Roosevelt, seconded his nomination in convention. Mr. Cummings proved to be an excellent speaker, one of the most eloquent that has been heard in Newport for many years. He held the closest attention of his audience from first to last, and even though his speech was a long one, few persons showed any signs of being tired. He brought a cheering message from Maryland, saying that although that has always been a rock-ribbed Democratic State it will this year cast its entire electoral vote for Taft and Sherman. In Baltimore there is not one newspaper supporting Bryan, the old Democratic newspapers refusing to swallow that dose.

Mr. Cummings made an eloquent appeal to the negroes to stand firm, as they have always done, for the Republican party. He showed how the negro is being disfranchised in the South, how the different States are further oppressing the negro every year, and he predicted that if the Democratic party ever got control of the United States the negroes would be fully disfranchised even to the extent of repealing those amendments to the constitution that provide full liberty to the colored man. His speech was interspersed with appropriate stories and he kept his audience in excellent humor.

The next speaker was Hon. Henry E. Dieke, former Mayor of Pawtucket, who has frequently been heard in Newport in the past. His address was of a very interesting nature, particularly dealing with labor topics and matters of interest to the working man. He said that the factory districts of the Blackstone Valley and the Pawtucket Valley would deliver overwhelming majorities for Aram J. Potier for Governor, and in Woonsocket the vote would be almost unanimous. He pointed out that all the legislation for the laboring man has been passed by the Republican party, and that in the solid Democratic States of the South there is no law to prevent child labor and similar abuse of the working people.

The last speaker of the evening was John P. Sanborn, who spoke very briefly owing to the lateness of the hour. His remarks were largely in the nature of a general statement of the qualifications of William P. Sheffield for Congress, and showing what Newport ought to do for him.

The members of William Ellery Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, enjoyed their annual birthday celebration at the residence of Mrs. J. Alton Barker in Portsmouth on Tuesday. There was a large attendance and a most enjoyable day was passed. A luncheon was served at noon and games were played, the celebration being in the nature of a general good time.

The condition of Mrs. William Astor, who has been seriously ill in New York for a long time, is now considered very precarious and it is feared she can live only a short time.

Mrs. William H. Sands and her son, Mr. Harold Sands, of New York and Newport, are spending some weeks in this city.

Mrs. George H. Riggs is visiting her parents in New Jersey.

To Vote on License.

The Supreme Court of Rhode Island has handed down a decision to the effect that under the present law, as it must be interpreted, every city and town in the State must have an opportunity to vote each year on the question whether or not licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors shall be granted for the ensuing year, and that in every town and city at the present election ballots shall be prepared for the electors to vote on the question. Although representatives of the liquor men made an appeal the court refused to change its decision and in consequence the town and city clerks have had to do some tail-busting to get their ballots ready in time for the election. In some of the towns, and in the city of Newport, the municipal election does not occur at the same time as the State election and no provision had been made for voting on municipal affairs, but under this decision the people must have a chance to cast their votes for or against the license question.



WILLIAM PAINE SHEFFIELD
Nominée for Congress.

Rev. John Allen Crawford of Norristown, Pa., has declined the call recently extended to him to accept the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church of this city, giving as his reasons therefor that he feels that his work is not yet completed among his flock. In Norristown, this decision was communicated to the congregation at the regular service last Sunday morning through a letter sent to Mr. Neil McLennan by Rev. Mr. Crawford. The church has as yet taken no further action toward securing a pastor and it is not known to whom a call will be extended.

There was a head-on collision between two cars on the Newport & Providence street railway Friday morning in which both cars were considerably damaged but no one was injured. The accident was caused by a motorman falling from his car while attempting to turn a switch. The power was turned on, and as the car was a special without a conductor there was no one on board to stop it. Fortunately it was not moving very rapidly when the collision with the regular car occurred.

The offices of the Western Union Telegraph Company which have been for years located in the little brick building just below the postoffice, will shortly be moved to the former Beyer building on Thames street now owned by Mr. A. G. Ferretti. A lease has been signed for ten years and the move will be made about the middle of next month. The building will be fitted up with every comfort and convenience for the accommodation of employees and customers and the offices will be modern in every respect.

The board of trustees of the Newport Hospital have elected Mr. Thomas B. Congdon treasurer of that institution to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. J. Truman Burdick and have elected Mr. Harry G. Wilks secretary in place of Mr. Congdon. To fill Mr. Burdick's place on the executive committee Mr. Bradford Norman has been elected. Resolutions of sorrow at the death of Mr. Burdick were adopted by the board.

More than one thousand signatures have been obtained in Newport within a very few days asking for the election of Hon. William Paine Sheffield to Congress from this district. These are signed by Democrats and Republicans alike.

At St. Joseph's Rectory Tuesday evening Rev. James Mahon united in marriage Miss Margaret Doherty and Mr. James Kerrigan. The ceremony was witnessed by a small gathering of relatives and friends.

The condition of Hon. Robert S. Franklin continues to improve daily and his friends are much encouraged thereby.

Politics in Newport.

The political situation in Newport has reached the red hot stage. There have been meetings and rallies of one party or the other nearly every evening this week, and from now on, for the few days remaining before the election, there will be enough doing in the political way to satisfy everybody.

The Republicans have held two largely attended rallies within the last few days, one on Friday evening of last week, at which the speakers were Aram J. Potier, nominee for Governor; Arthur W. Dennis, nominee for Lieutenant Governor; and William Paine Sheffield, nominee for Congress; and one on Wednesday evening last. Both of these rallies were preceded by short street parades.

A large street parade had been planned for Thursday evening, but owing to the bad storm had to be postponed until Friday evening. The line was expected to be a long one, the organizations comprising the Young Men's Republican Club, the Second Ward Republican Club, the D. A. Russ Republican Club, the Robbison Republican Club, the Davis Republican Club, and the Newport Republican Club. Two full bands and a drum corps were engaged.

On Monday evening next the fifth annual dinner of the Young Men's Republican Club will be held at Realty Hall and tickets have already been sold to nearly the full capacity of the hall. The speakers on that occasion will include Senator George Peabody Wetmore, ex-Governor George H. Uiter, General Walter R. Silenus, Mr. Percy W. Gardner, and Hon. William Paine Sheffield. Tables will be laid for about 425 persons, which will be the utmost capacity of the hall. These dinners have always been regarded by those in a position to know as one of the most important meetings of the entire campaign and it is expected that the one this year will be the finest that has yet been held.

On Thursday evening there was a supper and meeting for colored voters in Quonochetong hall on Caleb Earl street, which was well attended in spite of the rain. President W. A. Jackson opened the meeting and presented Mr. D. B. Allen as master of ceremonies. The speakers included Mr. Eugene Schneider, Mr. Daniel Leary, Drexler and Col. C. L. F. Robinson. Others present included Mr. R. Livingston Beckman and Mr. Robert W. Goette, nominees for General Assembly and Presidential elector, respectively, both of whom spoke a few words urging the colored men to stand by the Republican party. The meeting was a most successful one.

The Democrats in Newport have not been idle during the last few days, several meetings having been held for the purpose of securing votes for their nominees. On Thursday evening there was a meeting for colored citizens, at which the speakers included Dr. Wytheand and ex-Mayor P. J. Boyle, as well as a number of others from out of the city.

A large rally was planned for Friday evening, at which the speakers were expected to include Governor James H. Higgins and others.

The funeral of the late George H. Pepple took place from his late residence on Mann avenue Sunday afternoon, and was largely attended. Rev. Joseph Cooper, of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, officiated. Coronet Council, No. 83, Royal Acacia, of which the deceased had been a member for nearly thirty years, attended in a body and escorted the remains to the Island Cemetery, where the interment took place. The leaders were Messrs. Harry Tilletson of Boston, William B. Bailey, William H. Allen, William O. Milne, George H. Wilbur, Joseph Martin and Alexander N. Holm of this city. There were many beautiful floral offerings.

Funeral services for the late J. Truman Burdick took place from his late residence on Mann avenue Monday afternoon and the house was filled with relatives and friends, including some of Newport's most prominent citizens. Rev. Emory H. Porter, D. D., rector of Emmanuel Church, officiated, the service being of a very simple nature. The bearers were Messrs. Alexander N. Barker and Joseph G. Parmenter, personal friends of the deceased, William P. Buffum, representing the Newport Hospital, and Henry C. Stevens, representing the Savings Bank of Newport.

Mr. J. K. Sullivan has purchased at public auction the Music Hall building on Thames street from the estate of the late D. W. Sheehan, for \$20,000. There were several bidders at the sale, and the price was not as much as it was expected that it would bring. The property is taxed for \$17,600.

Miss Alice Jewett is spending a vacation in Whittier, Pa., and her sister, Miss Katherine Jewett, has an extended visit at Columbus, Ohio.

Recent Deaths.

Stephen S. Vars.

Another of Newport's old time citizens has passed away in the person of Stephen S. Vars who died in Providence on Saturday last at the age of 75 years. Although he had not resided in Newport for several years, he was a native of this city and nearly the whole of his long and active life had been spent here. Probably few men were better known to the people generally than Mr. Vars. He was a man of much intelligence and with pronounced opinions upon the topics of the day, but it was as a carriage driver that he was best known. For years it had been his privilege to drive the incoming Governors of the State for the inaugural ceremonies and in this capacity he became acquainted with every chief executive of the State. No Action Day parade would have been complete without "Steve" Vars to handle the reins of the Governor's carriage and he was to some extent a feature of the day as was the Governor himself.

On circus day, too, Mr. Vars was in his element. He laid out the route for the circus parade and rode with the manager in the procession. The circus men came to know him well and always looked for him immediately upon their arrival in the city. He knew P. T. Barnum well and also most of the men who came after him.

Mr. Vars was employed at Stewart's stable, driving a large passenger "bus" during the summer season. He was always sure of large patronage, for the excursionists that came here knew him by reputation at least and knew that they would get accurate information about the places of interest that they passed. He knew many of the summer residents personally and was very familiar with their goings and comings, facts that he set forth in an interesting manner to his passengers.

Several years ago Mr. Vars went to Providence to live, but he had never lost his interest in Newport or Newporters. His advancing age made it necessary to retire from the duties of an active life but he was always glad to see any of his former friends from Newport.

He is survived by a widow, daughter of the late William C. Tennant, two sons and four daughters. Mr. Vars was a son of Saunders Vars, who formerly kept a blacksmith shop in this city.

President Roosevelt observed the fiftieth anniversary of his birth on Tuesday. Among the telegrams of congratulations received by him was one from the enlisted men of the navy at the Training Station in this city. The President acknowledged this courtesy through Rear Admiral John P. Merrill, President of the Naval War College, but in his absence was received by Commander W. F. Fullam, the senior officer. The President stated in the telegram that of all the congratulations he received, there was not one more appreciated than the one from the enlisted men of the navy at Newport.

At the regular meeting of Newport Tent, Knights of Macabees, Monday evening, a past commander's jewel was presented to Past Commander George A. Peckham, the presentation speech being made by Sir Knight Frank P. King. Mr. Peckham responded with much feeling.

Mr. Eugene Brown, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Brown, who has been in New York for some time past, in the banking business, has been appointed a travelling salesman for New England by a New York house.

Rev. George Vernon Dickey, curate of St. Ann's on the Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y., has accepted the call recently extended him to become rector of St. George's Church in this city and begins his labors tomorrow.

An inquest will be held next week into the cause of the death of the late J. Truman Burdick, by Coroner McMahon.

Rev. William B. Meenan, who has been at Hot Springs, Va., has returned to his home in this city.

Miss Elizabeth H. Swinburne and Miss Susan W. Swinburne are at the Berkshire Hills.

Mr. and Mrs. Bedros Kazanjian have been at the Muenchinger-King cottage the past week.

Mrs. Charles H. Baldwin will close her Newport cottage, "Snug Harbor," next week.

Dr. John H. Sanborn, who has been ill at his home on Spring street, is improving.

Mr. Daniel A. Pitt is seriously ill at his home on Mt. Vernon street.

Wedding Bells.

Lambert Delaney.

At St. Mary's rectory Sunday evening Miss Julia Dorothy Delaney and Mr. John P. J. Leuth, of the Yankees, were married by Rev. Father Tierney. The bride wore a handsome dress of white net, carrying a shower bouquet of white chrysanthemums. Miss Katherine Delaney, sister of the bride, was the bridesmaid. She wore a gown of white organdie. Mr. Edwin V. Shelton performed the duties of best man. A reception followed the ceremony at the home of the bride on Frank street, where friends gathered and offered their congratulations. The bride received many very pretty gifts.

Miss Annie Urlicks of this city and Mr. George Boosy of the Naval Training Station were married at St. Mary's Rectory Tuesday evening, Rev. Father Tierney officiating. Miss Hannah Harrison attended the bride and the duties of best man were performed by Mr. James Culligan. A reception was held at the future home of Mr. and Mrs. Boosy on Thames street, and later in the evening they departed on their wedding trip. The bride received many useful and pretty gifts.

Tuesday afternoon Rear Admiral and Mrs. Stephen B. Luce tendered a reception to their son-in-law and daughter, Colonel and Mrs. Montgomery McComb, at their residence on Francis street.

Through the generosity of Mr. Alfred G. Vanderbilt Newport Lodge, B. P. O. E., will have the use of the wagon from Oakland Farm to deliver its Christmas goods to the poor and needy of this city.

Mr. and Mrs. H. McKay Twombly have been in Newport the past week, inspecting their estate on Ochre Point, which has been undergoing extensive repairs and improvements.

Middletown.

FORECASTING THE RESULT. There is unusual activity in political circles and strenuous efforts are being put forth by the respective friends of the candidates for Senator and Representative. For many years there had been no break in the election of the nominees of the Republican party, up to November, 1906, when Howard K. Peckham, as candidate of the Citizens' Association, was elected Representative. In November, 1907, the Association secured both Senator and Representative by slight pluralities, being 23 on Senator and 29 on Representative. Last April at the election of town officers the nominees of the Association received in some instances a plurality of 60. From these figures it is apparent that some of the electors supported the Republican nominees for Senator and Representative while favoring those of the Association for town officers. There is an increase of 36 in the number of voters this autumn as compared with last April and this introduces another new factor in the contest. Both sides are claiming the election but evidently are not quite sure of the truth of their claim. A prudent forecast is a close vote rendered uncertain because of many possible errors and omissions in marking ballots and strong probabilities on the part of some to vote a straight party ticket in a Presidential election.

THE LIQUOR QUESTION. This question is unexpectedly brought to the attention of the voters this autumn through the recent decision of the Supreme Court. It was last voted on in April, 1907, when 22 votes were given in favor of granting licenses to sell intoxicating liquor and 104 were given as opposed to such grant. The voters now are more numerous than in 1897, but it is not supposed that there has been any very extensive or radical change in the general sentiment of the electors regarding this question. In two cases the authorities have been sounded on the probability of obtaining licenses to sell liquor in two proposed hotels. It is alleged the election of the hotel in both cases depends largely upon getting a license to dispense liquor. It remains to be seen whether these two contemplated enterprises will induce any to favor license in aid of their promotion.

PUBLIC RIGHTS IN BACHUSET NECK. All attempts to obtain concessions from the proprietor of Bachuset Neck, having failed, the tax-paying electors will have opportunity to express their sentiment in relation to asserting those rights through the medium of the Courts. A proposition is to be voted on appointing a Committee, to initiate the necessary legal proceedings and appropriating \$500.00 to defray the expenses.

A memorial service will be held for the late Henry Morgan Stone at the Berkeley Memorial Chapel on Sunday, next, All Saints' Day, at three o'clock when a tablet will be unveiled and dedicated in his name. The Rev. Arthur N. Pascoe, a former classmate of Mr. Stone's at the Cambridge Divinity School, will deliver the memorial sermon.

The subject, "Old-time Housekeeping," was presented by Mrs. George E. Ward at the Wednesday's meeting of the Paradise Reading Club. Mrs. Howard B. Peckham of Aquidneck Ave. was the hostess.

Election of Officers.

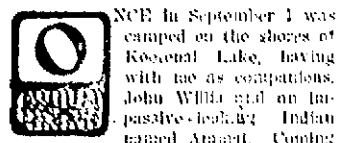
Women's Auxiliary, A. O. of N.

County President—Mrs. Ellen O'Neill.
County Vice President—Mrs. Mary Bell.
County Secretary—Miss Nora Murphy.
County Treasurer—Miss Catherine Roberts.
Steward—Mrs. Mrs. Catherine Johnson.
Assistant—Mrs. Anne King.

BLACK BEAR AND CARIBOU

BY THEODORE ROOSEVELT

Copyright, 1909, by G. P. Putnam's Sons.
Published under arrangement with G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York and London.



On September 1 we camped on the shores of Kootenai Lake, having with me as companions, John Williams and an impassive-looking Indian named Amant. Coming across the dense coniferous forests of northern Idaho we had struck the Kootenai River. Then we went down with the current as it wound in half circles through a long alluvial valley of mixed marsh and woodland, hemmed in by lofty mountains. The lake itself, when we reached it, stretched straight away like a great flood, a hundred miles long and about three in breadth. The frowning and rugged Solihks came down sheer to the water's edge. So straight were the rock walls that it was difficult for us to land with our tattered, save at the places where the rapid mountain torrents entered the lake.

We had come down from a week's fruitless hunting in the mountains; a week of excessive toil. In a country where we saw no game—for in our ignorance we had wasted time, not going straight back to the high ranges, from which the game had not yet descended. After three or four days of rest, and of feasting on trout—a welcome relief to the monotony of trying pan bread and coarse salt pork—we were ready for another trial; and early one morning we made the start. Having to pack everything for a fortnight's use on our backs, through an extremely rough country we of course traveled as light as possible, leaving almost all we had with the tent and boat.

We walked in single file, as is necessary in thick woods. The white hunter led, and I followed, each with rifle on shoulder and pack on back. Amant, the Indian, plodded along behind, carrying his pack, not as we did ours, but by help of a forehead band, which he sometimes shifted across his breast. The traveling through the tangled, brush-choked forest, and along the boulder strewn and precipitous mountain sides, was inconceivably rough and difficult.

An hour or two before sunset we were traveling, as usual, in Indian file, beside the stream, through an open wood of great hemlock trees. There was no breeze, and we made no sound as we marched, for our feet sank noiselessly into the deep moss.

Suddenly the hunter, who was leading, dropped down in his tracks, pointing upward; and some fifty feet beyond I saw the head and shoulders of a bear as he rose to make a sweep at some berries. He was in a hollow where a tall, rank, prickly plant, with broad leaves, grew luxuriantly; and he was gathering its red berries, rising on his hind legs and sweeping them down into his mouth with his paw, and was much too intent on his work to notice us, for his head was pointed the other way. The moment he rose again I fired, meaning to shoot through the shoulders, but instead, in the hurry, taking him in the neck. Down he went, but whether hurt or not we could not see, for the second he was on all fours he was no longer visible. Rather to my surprise he uttered no sound—for bear when hit or when charging often make a great noise—so I turned toward the edge of the hollow, the hunter close behind me, while Amant danced about in the rear, very much excited, as Indians always are in the presence of big game. The instant we reached the hollow and looked down into it from the low bank on which we stood we saw by the swaying of the tall plants that the bear was coming our way. The hunter was standing some ten feet distant, a hemlock trunk being between us; and the next moment the bear sprang clean up the bank the other side of the hemlock, and almost within arm's length of my companion. I do not think he had intended to charge; he was probably confused by the bullet through his neck, and had by chance blundered out of the hollow in our direction; but when he saw the hunter so close he turned for him, his hair bristling and his teeth showing. The man had no cartridge in his weapon, and with his pack on could not have used it anyhow; and for a moment it looked as if he stood a fair chance of being hurt. As the bear sprang out of the hollow he poised for a second on the edge of the bank to recover his balance, giving me a beautiful shot, as he stood sideways to me.



Giving me a beautiful shot, as he stood sideways to me.

berries, and also apparently of where they had here and there plucked a mouthful of a peculiar kind of moss, or croppled off some little mushrooms. But the beasts themselves had evidently left the ridge, and we went on.

After a little while the valley became so high that the large timber ceased, and there were only occasional groves of spindling evergreens. Beyond the edge of the big timber was a large boggy tract, studded with little pools; and here again we found plenty of caribou tracks. A caribou has enormous feet, bigger than a cow's, and admirably adapted for traveling over snow or bogs; hence they can pass through places where the long slender hoofs of horse or deer, or the round hoofs of reindeer, would be very difficult to pull by following on snowshoes—a sort of mud it came among the brushy places for some time.

The caribou had wandered all over the lake and through the shallow pools, but evidently only at night or in the dark, when feeding or in coming to drink; and we again went on, but the caribou did not appear again. The caribou had wandered all over the lake and through the shallow pools, but evidently only at night or in the dark, when feeding or in coming to drink; and we again went on, but the caribou did not appear again.

valley, the snow lying in drifts along the sides. In places there had been enormous rock-slides, entirely filling up the bottom, so that for a quarter of



The hunter crouched down, while I ran noiselessly forward.

a mile at a stretch the stream ran underground. In the rock masses of this alpine valley we, as usual, saw many conifers and heavy woodchucks.

The caribou tracks had ceased, and it was evident that the beasts were not ahead of us in the barren, treeless recesses between the mountains of rock and snow; and we turned back down the valley, crossing over to the opposite or south side of the stream. We had already eaten our scanty lunch, for it was afternoon. For several miles of hard walking, through thickets, marsh, and rock-slides, we saw no traces of the game. Then we reached the forest, which soon widened out, and crept up the mountain sides; and we came to where another stream entered the one we were following. A high, steep shoulder between the two valleys was covered with an open growth of great hemlock timber, and in this we again found the trails and beds plentiful. There was no breeze, and after beating through the forest nearly to its upper edge, we began to go down the ridge, or point of the shoulder. The comparative freedom from brushwood made it easy to walk without noise, and we descended the steep incline with the utmost care, scanning every object, and using every caution not to slip on the hemlock needles, nor to strike a stone or break a stick with our feet. The sign was very fresh, and when still half a mile or so from the bottom we at last came on three bull caribou.

Instantly the hunter crouched down, while I ran noiselessly forward behind the shelter of a big hemlock trunk until within fifty yards of the grazing and unconscious quarry. They were feeding with their heads up-hill, but so greedily that they had not seen us; and they were rather difficult to see themselves, for their bodies harmonized well in color with the brown tree-trunks and lichen-covered boulders.

The largest, a big bull with a good but by no means extraordinary head, was nearest. As he stood fronting me with his head down I fired into his neck, breaking the bone, and he turned a tremendous back somersault. The other two halted a second in stunned terror; then one, a yearling, rushed past us up the valley down which we had come, while the other, a large bull with small antlers, crossed right in front of me, at a center, his neck thrust out, and his head—so coarse-looking compared to the delicate outlines of an elk's—turned towards me. His movements seemed clumsy and awkward, utterly unlike those of a deer; but he handled his great hoofs cleverly enough, and broke into a headlong, rattling gallop as he went down the hillside, crashing through the saplings and leaping over the fallen logs. There was a spur a little beyond, and up this he went at a swinging trot, halting when he reached the top, and turning to look at me once more. He was only a hundred yards away; and though I had not intended to shoot him (for his head was not good), the temptation was sore; and I was glad when, in another second, the stupid beast turned again and went off up the valley at a slashing run.



Counting It Up.

There is a son of Eric in Newton, Mass., who is quite a character. He has a number of children and was asked one day how long he had been married. "Well," he said, "there's Eugene is forty and Norah thirty-five, that makes seventy-five, and Lizzie is thirty-two, and how many do that make?"

The Wise One.

This border—I don't see how you manage to fare so well at this boarding house. I have industriously courted the landlady and all her daughters, but I'm half starved. Fat border—I courted the cook.—Kansas City Independent.

Arrangements Complete.

"Arrangements for the wedding are all complete."
"Everything attended to?"
"Yes; we have even made a deal with a photographer to have his camera smashed."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Cards Are Out.

"Yachet, do you think you could learn to love me?"
"Learn to love you? Oh, Reginald, I can't give lessons in loving you."—St. Louis Republic.

Wheels Will Go Round if Taft Is Elected.

SO SAY MANUFACTURERS.

The National Association of Manufacturers, through its organ, American Industries, has just completed a canvass of its 3,000 members throughout the United States in nearly every line of trade to ascertain the country's commercial status twelve months after the panic. The canvass was not made to serve any political purpose, and the forthcoming election was not mentioned, but the members of the association have taken advantage of one of the questions to declare that prosperity depends upon the election of Taft.

The canvass was made by means of letters sent out two weeks ago. Four questions were asked of the members relating to the exact condition of trade at present, the percentage of increase in business in the last ten months, the possibilities for future improvement and any suggestions which might serve to better future conditions. Everybody answered the last question by suggesting that Taft be elected.

Agricultural implements show the largest percentage of increase and vehicles the lowest. The textiles show a small percentage of increase with a rather unfavorable outlook, while leather and its manufactures and the lumber industry are fairly satisfied and optimistic. Very little attention is paid to the tariff as a disturbing element, but a number of manufacturers, especially those interested in railway supplies and allied trades, complain against pending or threatened railway legislation.

The steel trade and the movement of pig iron, which form the most accurate barometer of trade conditions, make a distinctly encouraging report, as 70 per cent of the iron and steel plants in the association report conditions good, 78 per cent have had an increase during the last ten months, and 83 per cent have reason to believe that prospects for the immediate future are reassuring. Machinery, including all classes throughout the country, shows present conditions 68 per cent good, and 76 per cent of the machinery manufacturers have had an increase since Jan. 1 last. Only one manufacturer of agricultural implements is pessimistic regarding the future.

In food products 80 per cent report business good, 84 per cent have had an increase, and all are optimistic for the future. Lumbermen report 83 per cent good, and 80 per cent have had an increase, while 83 per cent of them are hopeful for the future. Of the leather manufacturers 91 per cent report good, 94 per cent have had an increase, and 83 per cent are optimistic.

Other percentages from the various trades reporting conditions good, an increase of business and good possibilities for the future are as follows: Tools and hardware, 77, 87 and 92; drugs and chemicals, 88, 80 and 82; paper and printing, 75, 76 and 94; textiles, 68, 71 and 89; vehicles, 62, 56 and 53.

James W. Van Cleave, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, says of the outlook: "Nearly every issue of the trades papers all over the country reports the reopening of steel, cotton and woolen mills and the increase in the working forces of some of these already open. There are fewer idle persons in the United States now than at any previous time since the beginning of the decade last November. Aside from the chance—the very remote chance—that Bryan may be elected there is not a cloud on the business horizon, so far as I can see at this moment."

"Let it be remembered that in the shape in which it presents itself tariff adjustment will cause no perceptible halt in the revival of trade. By its platform and the repeated promises of its candidate the dominant party is pledged to revision. Just as I have urged, the revising is to be done by an extra session of congress just as soon as the new president enters office in March, 1909. The adjustments will be done in the interest of the American manufacturer, the American worker and the American consumer and not in the interest of the manufacturers and workers of Great Britain, Germany, Japan and the rest of Europe and Asia."

As a resigner Mr. Taft probably holds the record. He resigned as assistant prosecutor of Cincinnati to become internal revenue collector, resigned to become superior court judge, resigned to become solicitor general of the United States, resigned to become federal circuit court judge, resigned to head the Philippine commission, resigned to become secretary of war and finally resigned that to run for president.

Each of Mr. Taft's three brothers is a lawyer, although Charles P. finds more fun in running a newspaper than he does in law, and Horace has made schoolteaching his life work, being the head of the Taft school in Watertown, Conn. Henry W. Taft is one of the leaders of the New York bar.

If Tom Watson has found the lost Populist platform, as he contends, he should forward it to Lincoln, Neb., without delay. It is William Jennings Bryan's personal property. His initials will be found carved in the southwest corner of the cheap money plank.

Human Nature.

Take the case of the fellow in the next block. You have always considered him upish. One day you are introduced, and then each of you discovers the other to be a pretty good sort.—St. Paul Pioneer-Press.

There are enough serious things in life without considering yourself one of them.—Olynx's Calendar.

THE MAN THE MAIN THING.

Difference Between Bryan and Taft. What the Baltimore Sun Says.

The Baltimore Sun, which caused one of the big sensations of the campaign by its advocacy of Taft for the presidency, points out that, while Bryan on his speechmaking visit recently to Baltimore attracted a large number of people to hear his message, twelve years ago he spoke there to one of the greatest outpourings that that city had ever seen at a political meeting and that shortly afterward Baltimore gave a majority against him of 21,000 votes.

This editorial states that in opposing the election of Mr. Bryan the Sun is not opposing true Democracy or Democratic principles. The choice, it says, is not so much between parties as between men. "The people, we believe, will decide in favor of restoring prosperity through Mr. Taft rather than in turning prosperity from the door through Bryan. The people now desire above all things the return of normal business and industrial conditions and industrial peace. The working people want employment and good wages. We do not believe that these things can be attained by a man who has won prominence, not by sound and enlightened statesmanship, but by ceaseless agitation, by ceaseless stirring after something new and strange. Mr. Taft will carry out fearlessly and faithfully the policies which the people demand, for he will not consider it necessary to throw the country into bankruptcy and business stagnation in order to make it virtuous."

WILLING AND ABLE.

"Taft Can Clean Off the Desk" and He Will Do It.

Considering Mr. Taft in the light of the things he has done and will have to do as president, a close student of public men in Washington recently wrote of him as follows:

"The times demand not a man bearing promise of new things, but a man who is to finish the things begun. Such a man is Taft, a hewer of wood, who has no ambition to link his name with new measures, but who, with a steady hand and a heart always kind and a mind always generously just, can clean off the desk."

"He knows that the desk is cluttered up. He knows that it may take six or eight years to get down to the nub, but under things now pending. But the American people must know that in some way this must be done before this nation can go further, and hence there is a belief that the man who can make the Hopburn railroad law as much a part of our common life as the postal regulations, who can grind the rough edges off the Sherman law through the courts, who can finish the canal and deal with Cuba kindly, honestly and firmly, who can lead the brown men of the islands farther into the light, is this big, hardworking, soft hearted, fair minded, unselfish man Taft. He can clean off the desk."

OPPOSITE AS THE POLES.

The Liberalism of Taft and the Radicalism of Bryan.

The radicalism of Bryan and the radicalism of Taft are as opposite as the poles. The radicalism of the former, by training and profession a politician, prompts to the advocacy of anything as good if new. The radicalism of the latter, by training and profession a statesman and jurist, prompts to the adoption of anything new if good.

There are false teachers everywhere, and they are the chief obstacles to the spread of that species of radicalism that in its greatest and best interpretation means the uplifting of humanity and the progress of the nation. The sort of radicalism or liberalism which adopts and advocates anything and everything in the category of theory and originality for personal aggrandizement or momentary political gain is the sort of radicalism that this country can well do without.

At twenty Mr. Taft was graduated from Yale, at twenty-two he was admitted to the bar, at twenty-three he was assistant prosecutor of Cincinnati, at twenty-four he was collector of internal revenue, at twenty-nine superior court judge in Ohio and at thirty-three collector general of the United States. When he received his degree of doctor of laws from Yale he was thirty-six and the youngest man upon whom the degree had ever been conferred.

With his children Mr. Taft is mighty clumsy, especially with Charley, his youngest. He likes babies, too, and they like him.

Serious For Once.

An army captain on returning home from India brought with him a goodly stock of souvenirs. Among them was a pair of laughing jackasses, which he intrusted to one of the sailors, Tom Pinch.

Alas! The unaccustomed shipboard life did not agree with the creatures, and in spite of all Tom's care they pined and finally died.

When he discovered the catastrophe, Tom was in despair.

"I dare't tell the captain!" "Don't think it, mate," said his pal. "Break it to him gently. You'll find it'll be all right."

The advice seemed sound, and Tom sought the gallant captain.

"Scuse me, sir," he said, "you know them things below—that you call laughin' jackasses? Well, sir, they ain't got well to left at this mornin'!"—London Herald.

His Choice of Weapons.

M. Victor Noir, an illustrious bully of the time of the second empire, for so long reason whatever with a French gentleman a challenge to fight a duel. Noir was a deeply ignorant man, and every day in the challenge was obliged. The challenge was accepted with the following letter: "Dear Sir—You have asked me not to write any more letters. I have therefore the honor to write you a last letter. The matter is settled, and you are a dead man." The duel was twice fought.

Pure
Distilled Water,
Hypox Co.
Syrphos.
Imp'd and Native
Mineral Waters,
NEWPORT, R. I.
TELEPHONE NO. 24.

WRIGHT & HAY,
12 Washington Square, Newport, R. I.

Charles M. Cole,
PHARMACIST,
802 THAMES STREET,
Two Doors North of Post Office
NEWPORT, R. I.

J. D. JOHNSTON,
Architect and Builder,
Plans and Estimates furnished on application. General Jobbing, Mason, Tile and Stucco Work executed with dispatch.
Shop 63 NORTH ST. Office 70 William St.
P. O. Box 181. Residence 100 Clinton St.
3-14

ARCTIC ICE CO.
WHOLESALE
AND
Retail Dealers.
This company is prepared to furnish ice of the best quality and in quantities at prices as low as can be purchased in the city.
Telephone connection.
Office, Commercial Wharf.
JOHN H. GREENE, Supt.

GET YOUR
ICE CREAM
—AT—
Koschny's,
230 & 232 THAMES STREET.
or at his
Branch Store, 16 Broadway
Cake, Ice Cream
CONFECTIONERY.

STRICTLY FRESH
FIRST and EVERY
CLASS DAY.

YOU CAN PATENT
anything you invent or improve; also get
PATENT TRADE-MARK, COPYRIGHT or DESIGN
PROTECTION. Send model, sketch, or photo,
for free examination and advice.
BOOK ON PATENTS FREE. No Atty.
fee before patent.
C. A. SNOW & CO.
Patent Lawyers WASHINGTON, D. C.

NEWPORT
Transfer Express Co
TRUCKERS
—AND—
General Forwarders
Heavy Trucking a Specialty.
Estimates Given on any Kind of Carriage.
Accompany or Telephone Calls and all orders
PRINCIPAL OFFICE, 80 Bellevue Avenue
BRANCH OFFICES, 1271 Thames Street and
New York Freight Depot
Telephone 71-2.

MICHAEL F. MURPHY,
Contractor
—AND—
BUILDER
OF MASON WORK,
NEWPORT, R. I.
Filling, Draining and all kinds
of Jobbing attended to.
Orders left at
Calendar Avenue.

parents are willing to object to.

Pension Planks In Platforms.

1. The first step is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

the Japanese do not like to be called
s. A noted diplomat was travelling
in Tokyo to Yokohama when an
American in the car leaned across and
said, "Say, what 'ese' are you, Chinese
or Japanese?"
A black as a flash came in excellent
English, "May I inquire what 'key' are
you, Yankee or monkey?"—Philadelphia
Ledger.

"I recognize the oratorical powers and believe firmly in the sincerity of the Democratic candidate, but I believe just as firmly that an enforcement of his principles would end in disaster."

Send money for Catalogue
The Time Magazine and a 4.0 for completion

CANDIDATES COMPARED.

Records of Taft and Bryan
Studied For Fitness.

WHAT HAS EACH MAN DONE?

**McNuckan's Barren Career Con-
tracted With Ogle's Fruitful
Life, With Its Long List of Duties
Accomplished.**

William Howard Taft or William Jennings Bryan will in a few days be chosen president of the United States. He who aspires to that exalted place should have done much to show his fitness for the station he would occupy. By wisdom or by ability he should have demonstrated his right to that supreme and priceless honor. Take the life of each man and set the two records side by side. Scrutinize those two lives. Measure the one by the other and then judge within your heart—not impulsively, not with partisan bias, but calmly, worthily and as a patriotic citizen—which of these two men is the worthier to be honored by your vote and to be crowned with the glory of the greatest gift in the possession of the citizens of this nation!

Search first the life of William Jennings Bryan! It lies before you for your inspection.

What has he done to demonstrate his fitness to occupy that great post to which he now, for the third time, aspires?

Has he in the whole course of his life ever done one solitary thing to benefit the nation of which he is a citizen or to advance the civilization and enlightenment of mankind?

Search your memory to its uttermost depths, and if you find that he has done one single thing, either by word or deed, that has proved of ever so little lasting benefit to the world set that thing down to his credit.

Think! Is there one such single, solitary thing?

Twelve years ago he advocated the free coinage of silver, urging it upon the nation with all the strenuousness of his feverish and vehement nature.

This idea he no longer advocates.

But has he abandoned it?

A little more than a year ago he advocated with equal impetuosity the government ownership of railways—an ownership that would have entailed upon the United States a national debt of more than five thousand million dollars.

This idea also he no longer advocates.

But has he abandoned it?

Twice he has advocated and twice he has ceased to advocate a dangerous and mistaken policy. What assurance have you that he does not a third time advocate a policy equally dangerous to the welfare of the nation?

And if you elect him to the presidency what assurance have you that he will not attempt to put that dangerous policy into disastrous effect?

His incompetency and his inadequacy to fill any of the major opportunities that he covets are known to all the world.

It is notorious that his first nomination to the presidency came to him not because of his ability in public affairs, but only because he happened to make a happy phrase in an oratorical outburst, which swept him into a position for which he had never before and has never since proved his fitness.

In the intervals between his unsuccessful campaigns he has sunk into comparative obscurity. Not one act in all that time gave any indication to the world that he was really awake to the needs of the hour.

Consider all this! Are not all the facts here set down about him incontrovertibly true? If they are not true, name one thing that has been said amiss or that has been left unsaid and let it stand to his credit.

If, however, these things are true, then how great is their significance! How great is your responsibility if your vote should help to seat this honest, erring, incompetent man in the presidential chair of this nation!

Turn now to William Howard Taft! His life is known to all men.

Consider it! Weigh it in the balance of your calmest and most candid judgment!

Think, if you choose, only of those two notable and splendid performances that stand before the world today as monuments of his wisdom and his ability—his civil governorship of the Philippines and his establishment as secretary of war of that vast governmental work now being done upon the Panama canal.

Say nothing of his brilliant diplomatic successes in the Philippines, at Rome, in Cuba, in Japan—say nothing of these, but dwell only on those two monumental performances.

Consider how vast must be the fundamental abilities of a man who, emerging in comparative obscurity, was suddenly called upon first, to reconcile a people jealous and suspicious of the United States and to convert that people from pelted enmity to trusting friendship; next, to build up for a poor and hapless nation a government that should control, but should not harass, and that should serve as a foundation for future civil government and advancement into the ranks of the free and enlightened nations of the earth.

This was a great and momentous task for any man, however experienced, to undertake. It was undertaken by a clerk from Ohio.

Did that clerk make good his undertaking?

His answer stands today a monu-

ment to his capacity, his wisdom and his foresight.

Leader than any words the successful results of this great work speak to the world, for not only did he succeed in this his first great undertaking, but he is also at this moment the man most honored and best loved by the people of the Philippine Islands.

His latest achievement is the establishment of the canal zone and the organization of the work of the Panama canal, for to him, as secretary of war, fell the ultimate responsibility for the execution of this vast project.

Here was an engineering task so tremendous that even De Lesseps, presumably the greatest engineer of the world, with France and the people of France behind him, failed to make even an adequate beginning.

This ex-circuit judge, this ex-governor of the Philippines, undertook the work.

Today the great task moves toward completion, with an organization perfected by the man who shouldered the burden.

Such are the facts. Here lie the lives of these two men, side by side, before you.

It is yours to judge between them, for one or the other of the men who have lived these lives must soon become president of the United States.

One has added splendid success to splendid success, establishing governments, conducting delicate diplomatic negotiations, erecting gigantic engineering works for the lasting benefit of all the nations of the earth.

The other has contented himself with lecturing before literary societies and editing a weekly newspaper.

Think of all this! Lay it calmly and dispassionately before your intelligent. Then ask yourself in your heart of hearts to which of these two men you, as a good and patriotic citizen, should give your vote and thus help to elect him president of these United States.

We are now passing through a transitional state in our fortunes. Within the next four years the ship of state must be guided amid the rocks and reefs of troubled legislation with a sure and steady hand.

Your vote and the vote of such as you will determine the momentous question as to which of these two men shall be the next president of the United States—a decision now most rapidly approaching the finality of irremediable fact.

Your vote once cast can never be recalled. Think well, therefore! Measure the future and all that it contains before you take that final step, the casting of your ballot, that will help decide which of these two men shall be the next president of this nation.

From Leslie's Weekly.

The issues of the national campaign which particularly affect labor are these: First, good times and general employment; second, the protection of wage earners from reduction of wages; third, the continuance of a progressive government at the national capital which will recognize the rights and interests of labor in legislation and administration.

MAKING POLITICAL CAPITAL

China Much Pleased at the Visit of American Squadron

Amoy, Oct. 20.—Eight battleships, comprising the second squadron of the American Atlantic fleet, under command of Rear Admiral Henshaw, arrived here this morning after an uneventful voyage from Yokohama. To the Chinese the visit of the Americans is of far-reaching importance and every preparation has been made to impress upon the representatives of the United States China's desire for even more cordial relations with the republic than have hitherto prevailed.

The sixteen ships of the fleet left Yokohama together on Sunday morning, but divided into two squadrons when two days out, the first, under command of Rear Admiral Sperry, heading for Olongapo, P. I., and the second bound for Amoy. The two squadrons will join forces again at Manila on Nov. 7.

Chinamen of exalted rank will take part in the festivities. China today is struggling to preserve the territorial integrity of Mongolia and Manchuria from the encroachments of Russia and Japan, and the presence of the American battleships at Amoy is welcome to the Peking government because of the interpretation that China has chosen to give to this friendly act—that the United States is inclined to support her in her contentions with her neighbors—an interpretation that is not recognized officially but is of China's own making, the desire in this case being father to the thought.

HOLLAND'S PLANS ARE KEPT SECRET

Some Talk of Her Blockading Venezuelan Ports

Washington, Oct. 28.—Diplomats, together with state department officials, are wondering just what is to be Holland's next step in her dealings with Venezuela, now that President Castro has declined to revoke his decree of May 14, prohibiting the transshipment of goods for Venezuelan ports at Curaçao.

Nether at the state department nor at the Netherlands legation at Washington can any information be obtained as to the government's course regarding Venezuela in the event that Castro persists in his refusal to revoke the objectionable decree against Curaçao.

There has been some talk of a blockade of the ports of Venezuela by Holland. With a blockade the Holland government believes that she can force Castro to relent.

LABOR LEADERS ASSAIL GOMPERS.

Resent His Attempt to "Deliver"
Their Vote.

HIGH A. F. OF L. OFFICIALS.

First and Sixth Vice Presidents of the
Organization Criticize Their Chief
For Promise to Hand Over Vote to
Bryan—Gompers' Appeal Thrown
Under Table.

"My purpose in coming to Washington was to arrange with Mr. Gompers for perfect cooperation between the organization under him and the organization at my disposal." That is what Chairman Muck of the Democratic committee said in August. He had arranged with Mr. Gompers to deliver the labor vote.

But Mr. Gompers has found it harder to perform than it was to promise. He actively in the interests of Bryan and his calm assumption that "the regular action under him"—this men—would vote as he tells it to have created discussion in the ranks of labor.

Disunion Begins Early.

This disunion began to show itself almost immediately after Mr. Muck and Mr. Gompers had reached an agreement about "their" organization. The first protest came from the Western Federation of Miners. That federation sent to all labor unions a circular protesting against Mr. Gompers' plan to "deliver" their votes.

"Gompers has heard," the circular said, "the promise that he will vote for Bryan and is up in arms to rebel against the infatuation that have been made by many who question the contract he has taken in an attempt to swing the labor vote to the Democratic party. It is apparent that Gompers has heard the labor vote in the ranks of organized labor, and men who are better trained for this task in the movement have voiced their sentiments in no uncertain terms in opposition to the man whose political declarations have raised the suspicion that the American Federation of Labor is to be made an annex of the Democratic party in the pending campaign."

Vice President Duncan.

Chief among those who object to Mr. Gompers' assumption of power to deliver the labor vote to Bryan are two high officials of the federation, one of them next in command to Gompers himself. They are James Duncan, first vice president of the American Federation of Labor, and Daniel J. Keefe, sixth vice president.

Vice President Duncan, who is president of the Granite Cutters' union, says: "The labor movement of our country is now, as heretofore, independent of parties. The labor movement administers each organized worker to cast his vote on election day in strict accordance with his conscience as to what would be the best for this whole people."

Vice President Keefe.

Vice President Keefe, who is a member of the federation's executive council and president of the Longshoremen's union, expressly repudiates Mr. Gompers' bargain to "deliver" the labor vote and says: "The American Federation of Labor is not committed to any political party, nor has any candidate for president been endorsed by the executive council. Personally I am going to vote for William H. Taft because as secretary of war he did more to enforce laws in favor of organized labor than any of his predecessors."

Mr. Gompers has undoubtedly succeeded admirably in one thing. He has attracted the conservative members of trades unions, who believe that each has a right to vote for himself and that coercion of any kind must not be exercised to influence any man's vote.

Resolution Under Table.

This attitude was well demonstrated by the Hotel and Restaurant Men's union when it substituted a motion to table Gompers' appeal for money for Bryan with a contemptuous resolution to "throw it under the table," which was done.

Three Union Presidents For Taft.

T. J. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, takes direct issue with Mr. Gompers on the question of commanding the union labor men to vote for Bryan. President Lewis, in a circular to members of his union, says: "The United Mine Workers did not elect Mr. International president to influence your political preferences or how you should cast your vote on election day. From what I know of our members you are fully competent to decide for yourselves how you will vote on election day."

James L. Peeney, president of the Elevator Constructors' National union, has declared for Taft.

T. J. Dolan, president of the Steam Shoemakers' union, has also declared for Mr. Taft.

Printers' President Protests.

Norman D. McPhail, president of the Typographical union, says: "The vote of organized labor will not and cannot be delivered to any one party by any one man or set of men."

Union labor all over the country roasts bitterly the attempt of one man to destroy the principles of the organization, hounding its existence—as that of the Knights of Labor was first hounded and then ruined by forcing it into politics.

Organized labor men can be trusted to deliver their own votes.

Asked to Be Punished.

Providence, Oct. 28.—Admitted in the superior court that he had falsified his accounts to the extent of \$10,355, and asking that he be punished for his offense, Robert L. Ward was sentenced to three years in prison. For twelve years he had been confidential clerk for the legal firm of Edwards & Angell.

Accidentally Killed Brother

Andover, Mass., Oct. 26.—Alfred Robinson of Methuen, 11 years old, was accidentally shot and killed by his brother, Charles, aged 15, while in the woods here. According to Charles, they were sitting on a stone wall cracking nuts when Charles saw a bird flying toward them and picked up his rifle to fire at it. In his haste the weapon was discharged prematurely and its bullet of 22 caliber entered his brother's head, through the nose. The wounded boy lived only a few minutes.

Harrison Monument Unveiled

Indianapolis, Oct. 28.—The tribute of his home was paid to General Benjamin Harrison yesterday. The monument of Indianapolis distinguished son, soldier, statesman and President of the United States, was honored in a way to be remembered by the thousands of citizens who gathered to witness the unveiling of the bronze likeness of their former fellow-townsmen. Vice President Fairbanks presided at the monument to the people. A parade preceded the unveiling exercises.

Secret Rates For Oil Trust

New York, Oct. 26.—The admission that the Standard Oil company benefited from a preferential freight rate lower than that quoted to any other shipper was directly from a witness at the hearing in the government's suit to dissolve the company. George B. Ferguson, a clerk in the freight department of the Central Vermont railroad, gave the testimony referred to.

Secret Rates For Oil Trust

New York, Oct. 26.—That secret freight rates, which were set back with the interstate commerce commission, were issued by the Pennsylvania Railroad company, and that the Standard Oil company only profited by these illegal freight rates, was testified to in the hearing of the railroad phase of the government suit to dissolve the Standard Oil company.

Man Steals 5-6000 Dollars

Atlanta, Oct. 27.—A man stole an amount in the business section of Atlanta and before it was caught two persons were injured and others fled to places of safety, some being taken to city telegraph poles. One of his furthest touches at pedestrians, a horse of the street was torn from his hand.

Fireboat Sent to Bayview

Wilmington, Mass., Oct. 26.—After an examination by two inspectors, Larry H. Hayes of West Boston, aged 22, who confessed that he was possessed of a month for setting fires and that he had started several fires in Boston recently, was ordered committed to the Woburn insane asylum.

Her Services Appreciated

Denver, Oct. 26.—Mrs. Edith M. S. Stevens of Portland, Me., was unanimously re-elected president of the National Women's Christian Temperance union.

Worship 1 Fifty Years Old

Washington, Oct. 26.—Today is the fifty anniversary of the birth of President Roosevelt. Congratulations from the president's friends all over the world poured to such many gifts reached the president.

Gooden Reaches Retirement Age

Washington, Oct. 26.—Rear Admiral Alfred H. Gooden was placed upon the retired list of the navy today, his 65th birthday. He will probably continue as president of the board of ordinance of the navy. He has had many important commands in American and foreign waters.

Eight Killed and Wounded

Manila, Oct. 26.—Official dispatches received from the republic stated that the typhoon and resultant floods had devastated Cuzayan province recently, place the death toll at 875.

DEEP CRACKS FROM ECZEMA

Could Lay Slate-Pencil in One—Hands in Dreadful State—Dis-ease Defied Remedies and Prescriptions—Suffered Seven Years.

FOUND A PERMANENT CURE IN CUTICURA

"I had eczema on my hands for about seven years and during that time I had used several so-called remedies, together with physicians' and druggists' prescriptions. The disease was so bad on my hands that I could not do any work. I had placed across the hand would not touch the pencil. I tried—

Sain Lotien, Henry and others externally but I did not use any internal remedy, and while some gave partial relief, the disease was so bad that I could not do any work. I had placed across the hand would not touch the pencil. I tried—

Sain Lotien, Henry and others externally but I did not use any internal remedy, and while some gave partial relief, the disease was so bad that I could not do any work. I had placed across the hand would not touch the pencil. I tried—

Sain Lotien, Henry and others externally but I did not use any internal remedy, and while some gave partial relief, the disease was so bad that I could not do any work. I had placed across the hand would not touch the pencil. I tried—

Sain Lotien, Henry and others externally but I did not use any internal remedy, and while some gave partial relief, the disease was so bad that I could not do any work. I had placed across the hand would not touch the pencil. I tried—

Sain Lotien, Henry and others externally but I did not use any internal remedy, and while some gave partial relief, the disease was so bad that I could not do any work. I had placed across the hand would not touch the pencil. I tried—

Sain Lotien, Henry and others externally but I did not use any internal remedy, and while some gave partial relief, the disease was so bad that I could not do any work. I had placed across the hand would not touch the pencil. I tried—

Sain Lotien, Henry and others externally but I did not use any internal remedy, and while some gave partial relief, the disease was so bad that I could not do any work. I had placed across the hand would not touch the pencil. I tried—

Sain Lotien, Henry and others externally but I did not use any internal remedy, and while some gave partial relief, the disease was so bad that I could not do any work. I had placed across the hand would not touch the pencil. I tried—

Sain Lotien, Henry and others externally but I did not use any internal remedy, and while some gave partial relief, the disease was so bad that I could not do any work. I had placed across the hand would not touch the pencil. I tried—

Sain Lotien, Henry and others externally but I did not use any internal remedy, and while some gave partial relief, the disease was so bad that I could not do any work. I had placed across the hand would not touch the pencil. I tried—

Sain Lotien, Henry and others externally but I did not use any internal remedy, and while some gave partial relief, the disease was so bad that I could not do any work. I had placed across the hand would not touch the pencil. I tried—

Sain Lotien, Henry and others externally but I did not use any internal remedy, and while some gave partial relief, the disease was so bad that I could not do any work. I had placed across the hand would not touch the pencil. I tried—

Sain Lotien, Henry and others externally but I did not use any internal remedy, and while some gave partial relief, the disease was so bad that I could not do any work. I had placed across the hand would not touch the pencil. I tried—

Sain Lotien, Henry and others externally but I did not use any internal remedy, and while some gave partial relief, the disease was so bad that I could not do any work. I had placed across the hand would not touch the pencil. I tried—

Sain Lotien, Henry and others externally but I did not use any internal remedy, and while some gave partial relief, the disease was so bad that I could not do any work. I had placed across the hand would not touch the pencil. I tried—

Sain Lotien, Henry and others externally but I did not use any internal remedy, and while some gave partial relief, the disease was so bad that I could not do any work. I had placed across the hand would not touch the pencil. I tried—

Sain Lotien, Henry and others externally but I did not use any internal remedy, and while some gave partial relief, the disease was so bad that I could not do any work. I had placed across the hand would not touch the pencil. I tried—

Sain Lotien, Henry and others externally but I did not use any internal remedy, and while some gave partial relief, the disease was so bad that I could not do any work. I had placed across the hand would not touch the pencil. I tried—

Sain Lotien, Henry and others externally but I did not use any internal remedy, and while some gave partial relief, the disease was so bad that I could not do any work. I had placed across the hand would not touch the pencil. I tried—

Sain Lotien, Henry and others externally but I did not use any internal remedy, and while some gave partial relief, the disease was so bad that I could not do any work. I had placed across the hand would not touch the pencil. I tried—

Sain Lotien, Henry and others externally but I did not use any internal remedy, and while some gave partial relief, the disease was so bad that I could not do any work. I had placed across the hand would not touch the pencil. I tried—

Sain Lotien, Henry and others externally but I did not use any internal remedy, and while some gave partial relief, the disease was so bad that I could not do any work. I had placed across the hand would not touch the pencil. I tried—

Sain Lotien, Henry and others externally but I did not use any internal remedy, and while some gave partial relief, the disease was so bad that I could not do any work. I had placed across the hand would not touch the pencil. I tried—

Industrial Trust Company.

Capital and Surplus \$6,000,000.

Money deposited on or before November 15 in first Participation Account draws interest from November 1.

Dividends payable in February and August.

Legal Depositary for Executors, Administrators, Guardians, Trustees, etc.

The present rate of interest paid on this account is four per cent.

OFFICE WITH
THE NEWPORT TRUST COMPANY,
303 Thames Street, Newport, R. I.

IT'S ALL IN THE BREAD

OUR SUPPLY OF
SHREWER'S

THE favorite breakfast cereal, is always fresh. We carry no stale stocks of anything.

S. S. THOMPSON.

FALL MILLINERY.

GRAND DISPLAY.

SCHREIER'S,

143 Thames Street, Phone 1133.

HATS, in Felt, Satin and Silk,

EVERY COLOR, EVERY SHADE.

Specialties for Children's Wear.

Headquarters for FANCY and OSTRICH FEATHERS, and general line of MILLINERY NOVELTIES.

Largest Stock, Best Selection in the City.

LEADING HOUSE IN THE LINE.

SCHREIER'S.

COAL

NEWPORT COAL COMPANY,

OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

Telephone 222.

CHAFING DISHES

With an ALCOHOL Lamp you must fill the lamp, adjust the wick, strike a match, and be very careful not to spill alcohol on the table top.

With ELECTRICITY you insert the plug and turn the switch. When this is done you can devote all your attention to the cooking.

We have the ELECTRIC kind, made by the General Electric Co. Ask us about them today.

OLD COLONY STREET RAILWAY COMPANY

Cleveland House

27 CLARKE STREET.

The most modern and up to date House in the City.

A perfect House for Permanent or Transient Guests.

Rates, \$2.00 Per Day.

SPECIAL RATES BY THE WEEK OR MONTH.

Apply to CORNELIUS MORRIS, Prop.

PERRY HOUSE,

WASHINGTON SQUARE.

OPEN THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.

Under entirely new management. Newly furnished suites with bath up to date. Reasonable Special Rates by the Week.

Furnished Cottages

TO RENT AT
BLOCK ISLAND.

H. S. MILLER.

Real Estate Agent.

